NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE LATE POST OFFICE REGULATIONS.

The instructions of the Postmaster General to Deputy Postmasters on the subject of DISTRIBUTION, which such office to which it is to be sent, and of the State in which such office is situated. published in this paper last week, bear the strong impress of discrimination, judgment, and of such a ly directed in the same manner, with the addition of the letrenovation of the present system as will ensure increased accuracy in mailing, combined with greater regularity in the transmission of all matter consigned to the care of the Post Offices. In this improvement the entire public have so deep an interest that we are induced to take a glance at the details of

We notice that the first injunction is for a careful assorting of all the letters and newspapers of Cumberland Gap, Kentucky, Huntsville, Alabama, and Petersburg, Virginia, will not be distributing offices after the deposited in the Post Offices. This implies, also, first of July next. that every person who sends a letter or paper by the mail shall have taken care that such letter or paper is properly and plainly directed.

Every Postmaster within the boundaries of the NEW ENGLAND STATES is required to make up direct, with a post-bill, all letters for any office in any of those States. This abolishes the entire the township of Leoni. That township has for many years system of distribution there, which can be done most advantageously, in consequence of the thicklymost advantageously, in consequence of the thicklysettled population and great number of post offices, all closely united by railroad and steamboat conveyance, with travelling agents accompanying.

Postmasters of every other State or Territory are to mail and post-bill direct all letters for offices within their States and Territories respectively. They will thus be dispatched by the quickest modes of transmission.

In addition to this regulation, all Postmasters will make up and post-bill, direct, all letters destined very offices of their destination, under cover to a distributing office, to be brought back by a return

Beside these, the desire of any writer, who thinks his letter would be thereby expedited, can now be gratified by having his letter marked " mai direct," before depositing it in the post office.

Having thus disposed of the New England States, and prescribed certain rules for mailing in each State, calculated in the cases specified to secure celerity of transmission better than through a distributing office, the regulation directs that all other letters shall be post-billed and mailed to the first distributing office on the route to the office of deli-

This portion of the Regulation will diminish, to a very great extent, the labor of Postmasters, (except at the distributing offices)-labors which would otherwise be greatly augmented by the increase of letters under the new postage law, while, by the reduction of postage, their compensation would be very materially curtailed.

The mailing branch of duties at each distributing post office are plainly expressed.

therefrom, or which would not pass through a distributing office on the proper route to the office of delivery, "shall be mailed direct." If, however, were of men banded together for the purposes of horse-stea properly pass through one or more distributing offices, such letter shall be mailed and post-billed to the last distributing office on the route to its place of destination.

Postmasters are reminded of the great importance of plainly directing each and every package, with the name of the post office, as well as of the State, to which it is to be sent. Bundles containing letters for distribution should be plainly addressed, in the same manner, with the addition of the letters est that neither statue, ner sarcophagus, nor bas-reliefs from "D. P. O." (for distributing post office) after the name of the office.

This new scheme of distribution also possesses important advantages in another point of view. By having been used by the Hebrews; nor in all of Homer is it bringing the letters to the nearest distributing office. and sending them thence to the distributing office in direct connexion with the office of destination, in large packages, greater security is afforded against loss and depredation, as well as against the irregularities arising from mistakes during the hurried examination of numerous little bundles at the different offices-mistakes which are greatly in-

creased by the multiplicity of these small packages. With these few illustrative remarks, we annex the official order entire, for general information.

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, MAY 9, 1851. Postmesters, in making their quarterly returns, are strictly required to fill the blanks at the head of each page of their accounts of mails received and sent, and carefully to add each and every column of said accounts. They will then recspitolate the amount of each column on a blank page of the account; as as to enable the Auditor to report quarterly the aggregate amount of such columns.

In view of the great increase in the number of letters to be mailed, and of the consequent increase of labor in post offices likely to be produced by the law passed at the last session o Congress "reducing the rates of postage," &c.; in view also of the fact that, by reducing the number of packages required to be made under the existing rule of distribution, the labor of making up the mais can be materially diminished, it is thought proper to a lopt the following regulations.

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED, that on and after the first day of Jane, 1851, the following be substituted in place of the 81st regulation, as published in the " Post Office Laws and Regulations," edition of 1847 :

POSTMASTERS will carefully assort the letters deposited in their offices for mailing, and will mail them as follows,

1st. Every Postmaster in the New England States wil mail, and postbill direct to the place to which they are addressed, all letters for post offices in his own or any other New England State. Every other postmaster will mail and postbill direct to the place addressed all letters for his own State or Territory; and all postmasters will mail and postbill direct all letters for post offices in other States and Territories, which should not pass through a distributing office on their proper route to the office of delivery. Every postmaster will postbill and mail direct all letters on which the instruc-

· mail direct" shall be written. 21. Letters not required by the foregoing provisions to be mailed direct, shall be postbilled and mailed to the distributing office through which they should first pass on the prope

3d. All letters received at a distributing office for distribu tion, or deposited therein for mailing, and which are addressed to any other distributing office, or to places within the ed to any other distributing office, or to places within the State or Territory where such distributing office is situated, or to places not more than one hundred miles distant from such distributing office, or which would not pass through a distributing office on the proper route to the office of delivery, shall be mailed direct; but if the office of delivery is more than one hundred miles from such distributing office, and the letters should properly pass through distributing office, and the letters should properly pass through distributing office, and the letters should properly pass through distributing office, and the letters should properly pass through distributing office, and the letters should properly pass through distributing office, and the letters should properly pass through distributing office, and the letters should properly pass through distributing office, or the none hundred miles from such distributing office, or which would not pass the fact of his going off with Mrs. Smith, because if as represented to be quite infirm, but this is hardly reasonable with the fact of his going off with Mrs. Smith, because if as represented by a bad atmosphere. The most splendent are contaminated by a bad atmosphere. The most splendent are contaminated by a bad atmosphere. The most splendent are contaminated by a bad atmosphere. The most splendent are contaminated by a bad atmosphere. The most splendent are contaminated by a bad atmosphere. The most splendent are contaminated by a bad atmosphere. The most splendent are contaminated by a bad atmosphere. The most splendent are contaminated by a bad atmosphere. The most splendent are contaminated by a bad atmosphere. The most splendent are contaminated by a bad atmosphere. The most splendent are contaminated by a bad atmosphere. The most splendent are contaminated by a bad atmosphere. The most splendent are contaminated by a bad atmosphere. The most splendent are contaminated by a bad atmosphere. The most splendent are contaminated by a bad atmosphere. The most

which such office is situated.

Packages containing letters for distribution should be plain

name of the office.

5th. Every Postmaster, Special Agent, or other officer of the Department, will report to the Postmaster General each case which may come to his knowledge in which any Postmaster department.

master shall, after the first day of October next, have so mailed letters as to subject them to more distributions than are authorized by the foregoing instructions.

Postmasters are notified that the post offices at Cleveland, Ohio, and Richmond, Virginia, have been made distributing offices from the first day of June next; and that the office

N. K. HALL, Postmaster General.

THE LATE ARRESTS IN MICHIGAN.

FROM THE DETROIT DAILY ADVERTISER OF MAY 7. The parties arrested have been arrested mainly for the transactions of the last season, connected with attempts to annoy and obstruct the business of the Central Railroad at and in majority of the population even there are as respectable and as upright as those of any town in the State or the West. One or two small villages, however, in the township have been cursed with two or three groggeries, where the worst portions of the population have been accustomed to meet and drink; and there have been for many years in the township a number of individuals who have been notorious, engaged in counterfeiting and manufacturing spurious coin, and connected with men of that description in other parts of the West. As a consequence, that town has long been a haunt for people of this character, and it has sustained a reputation accordingly.

Of course there would be found there men ready for almost any villany. Some of the men now in our jail, for instance, have served out their time in the State prison for bogus makfor other States or Territories which should not pass through a distributing office on their proper route to the place of delivery. This will obviate many double delays, where letters have passed the which such persons have for each other, have since found them-selves attracted to Leoni.

During the last season they annoyed the Central Railroad

Company much, and, from their cunning and combination, escaped detection for a long time so far as to escape convic tion, although the officers of the company have long been sa-tisfied who the guilty parties were. Because they escaped so long they became emboldened; and by resson of that, and constant vigilance on the part of the company, such evidence has been brought to light as will probably lead to the convic-

tion of the principal offenders.

And yet even the township of Leoni, which has unfortu nately been the haunt of such villains, engaged in counter-feiting, making spurious coin, and other species of crime, ought not to be branded as a township of villains, where the

large mass of the population are a worthy and industrious peo-ple; much less should the county of Jackson, or the other counties along the line of the Central railroad.

It is true, indeed, that the offences which have been com-mitted upon that road have all been in that township, or, if elsewhere, have been brought about by the immediate agency and procurement of the instigators at that place; and yet, but for a comparatively few even of the persons living there, the county of Jackson or the State would not have been in danger of obtaining such a reputation as we observe some of our contemporaries, for manifest purposes, seem to be inclined

There has been no attempt at mischief to the company for eighteen months which has not been traced to that point, an at that point, to a few individuals there. They have been actuated by a variety of motives, but mainly by a desire to obtain money from the company as a price of peace—as inti-mations have been repeatedly given that if certain indivi-All letters addressed to places within the State or Territory in which such distribution office is situated, or within a distance of one hundred miles have been led or guided by these individuals. Nor is there cause to suspect any others as connected with these transac-tions in any other part of the State.

The arrests made in Kalamazoo county, we understand,

the office of delivery is beyond one hundred miles from such distributing office, and the letter should probably be broken up. We do not learn that there are any

tend to a knowledge of even the alphabet of Numismatics, as that branch of archeology which treats of coins and medals is called, and yet I confess to looking upon the rusty head of Alexander the Great, or the twisted nose of Ethelbert, the disturbed, new ones arise—modification is incessant, and yet Saxon King of Kent, or an authenticated piece of silver, lodged perhaps in the pocket of a plebeian Roman while he heard Mark Antony harangue, with a sort of loving inter-Hadrian's villa can excite. It is curious to think for how long a period the world continued to transact all its business without coined money. The ancient Egyptians had no coin; there is no allusion throughout the Old Testament to coin as spoken of. For at least three thousand years men lived and toiled, bought and sold, without using a piece of coined money. The very first coins used by the Greeks, pieces of metal rudely stamped with a device on one side, are here; and from that date, from age to age, through the ramifications of a thousand nations, it is wonderful how complete is this collection .- Corresp. Newark Advertiser.

CENSUS OF THE CHEROREES. -The Cherokee Advocate save the census of the Cherokee Nation is nearly completed. It is thought that the number of emigrant Cherokees will not much exceed thirteen thousand; that of the old settler Cherokees, according to Brown's Roll, will not exceed three thousand; thus making the whole Cherokee population about sixteen thousand, exclusive of whites and blacks. There is a remnant of the Cherokees yet in North Carolina. When they are all collected in their fertile country on the borders of Arkansas they will number nearly twenty thousand.

REMARKABLE PASSAGES .- The barque S. H. Waterman Capt. Fisk, which arrived at New York on Friday evening from Shanghai, (China,) January 13th, is the first years that has taken the latest dates to Hong-Kong from England and Americs, by the way of Panama and San Francisco val, and striving at Hong-Kong in thirty-oine days, beating the overland mail several days. The Waterman brings a valuable cargo of teas, silks, &cc. When off the Cape Good Hope she lost or broke all the pintles of the rudder since that time she had it secured with chains.

MINOT'S ROCK LIGHT-HOUSE. -In the Annual Report the Secretary of the Treasury to Congress, December 19th, 1850, transmitting the report of the General Superintendent of the Light-house establishment, we find the following in relation to "Minot's Rock Lighthouse," which was destroyed during the late gale, involving the loss of two lives in its de-

"This establishment (Minot's Rock Lighthouse) I am una ble to give any account of, and if it stands over our severe, cold, stormy winter, it will be more than I can now expect We delivered our supplies when the sea was rather rough and late in the afternoon, consequently had no time to make observation, even if I was qualified."

There seems to have been an abiding impression in the public mind that the Lighthouse could not survive "one severe, cold, stormy winter;" which the result has proved to have been well founded.

One of the queerest murders we ever read of is detailed in the St. Lawrence county (N. Y.) papers, the victim being Elijah Pease, an old farmer of 75 years, residing in Potedam, in that county. As near as we can come at the lacts, Peace wanted to buy a farm, and went off into Canada with a Mrs. Smith, who professed to have one to sell, (left her by her first husband, a Mr. France,) under feigned circumstances. Here Peace and Mrs. Smith travelled as man and wife, and while stopping at Kingston Peace sick and and did from stopping at Kingston Pease sickened and died, from, as cir-cumstances afterwards revealed, poison administered by his female associate. She took possession of his money, some \$600, and sold his horse and wagon, but was soon after arrested and her guilt exposed. She has a husband living, and BOOK NOTICE.

THE MINISTRY OF THE BEAUTIFUL, BY HENRY James Slack, Fillam of the Geological Society of the Middle Temple. Republished by A. Hart, Philadelphia, pp. 252. Washington, sold by Taylor & Maury.

This little book is full of rich and beautiful thoughts, and that it may speak for itself we extract the Xth conversation. ts teaching remind us of Channing on self-culture, in which he enforces the love of the beautiful as a source of happiness spread by Divine beneficence on every side, and within the each of all; a capacity of which all possess and which is susceptible of indefinite expansion.

"Geology is the most imaginative of sciences," says Hugh Miller, and this work is full of proof of the power of geological revelations to elevate our conceptions of the grandeur and rastness of creative power, wisdom, and goodness. If the half-opened volume of nature, as seen by David, inspired the omposition of the nineteenth psalm, the wonders now rerealed above and below us, should fit us here to join in the thoral heard by John in his solitude, sung by the redeemed in heaven, having the harps of God, saying "Great and marvellous are thy works, Lord God Almighty !" There can be no source of happiness so pure, so enduring as the love of the beautiful-a love which grows by what it feeds upon :

Thus was Beauty sent from Heaven The lovely ministress of truth and good In this dark world.

CONVERSATION X.

Scene.-A hill top, with a wide spread view. Scenz.—A hill top, with a wide spread view.

Edith. No toil is better repaid than ascending a lofty hill like this. How beautiful it is to walk through "the frost fog gray" that on an autumn morning partly veils these elevated spots, and then see it floating away, and seeming to dissolve into light, and hail the progress of the ascending sun! First to view only a region of unknown mist, then through partial rents to see dim forms of distant things, and at last a splendid scene, with varied objects, brilliant in unclouded sunshine, and overarched by the unspotted sky. It is like witnessing the successive stages of a new creation. Outward and visible powers do not appear; no finger draws aside the curtain of the mist; self-moved, the sun glides noiseless through the sky. We are above the turmoil of the busy valleys below; further from the abodes of men, but in sensation, though not in reality, nearer to those of spiritual beings.

hough not in reality, nearer to those of spiritual beings.

Lyulph.—Such scenes and such times make two sppeals, ne to action, and another to reflection. We feel the bound one to action, and another to reflection. We feel the bounding energy of mountain breeze, and the calm deep thought, with its affinities to the unfathomable abyses of heaven, as seen clear and free from the vapors which are below.

E.—Although mountains are among the grandest facts, when on them we seem in the regions of fancy.

L.—Wherein are ever found the sublimest realities.

E.—To what a west are the contraction.

when on them we seem in the regions of fancy.

L.—Wherein are ever found the sublimest realities.

E.—To what a vast extent are our souls indebted to those gigantic disturbances of the solid globe, by which mountains were upheaved, and all the wildness of picturesque beauty substituted for dead level plains, which, without the contrast of noble objects, would have told so little of those sublime truths, of which every hill is a prophet, every stone a book!

L.—Wonderful are the harmonies of nature; each fact, each power is true to so much—is one note of so many melodies, one portion of such varied shapes, one color of so many pictures. Myriads of ages ago, chemical and other agencies were at work to produce results which now affect the physical comforts and help to mould the inmost thoughts of men, whose creation, so long posterior to theirs, yet makes with them a portion of the everlasting chain of creative thought. Nature with the same hand scatters abroad spiritual and physical gifts. By one operation, deep sunken strata have been elevated, earth's mineral wealth, the countless treasures of mine and quarry, brought within human reach, and regions of such beauty formed that poet and painter find their most ideal objects on the same ground where labor gives to nations the physical means of conquering the globe. Metal and coal are two of the mightiest instruments placed at man's disposal; and, when associated with moor and mountain, appealing to all the nobler feelings of his nature, we may read the great esson that the material and the spiritual are not in them antagonistic, however opposed may be their appearance from some point of imperfect view. External nature has done what man must do in his own mind and heart, harmoniously

econcile the two.

E.—What majestic poetry is that of science! Well may E.—What majestic poetry is that of science! Well may philosophy have been called divine. Heaven-descended, like a life-giving shower, it again ascends to its lofty birthplace, drawn upwards by the beams of the Great Source of Truth.

L.—This solid earth, the hard mountain stone on which we stand, is to a great extent but an air; a slight change in its chemical affinities, and it would be mingled with the atmosphere; again a slight change in the condition of the solid matter that remained, and that too would assume a gaseous form. Many reasons might lead us to suppose that weight or gravitation is an accident, not an essential characteristic of matter; and, for aught we know, solid ponderable materials may pass into the almost spiritual condition of light, heat, and electricity. Nothing but a balancing of powers which the may pass into the almost spiritual condition of light, most, and electricity. Nothing but a balancing of powers which the gether the fabric of our globe. The most solid substance worse charges against them.

The collection of Coins and Medals in the British Museum is superior to any existing in the world. I do not pretend to a knowledge of even the alphabet of Numismatics, as and existence depend. We know that the same elements variety of operations, no error occurs. With unimpaired energy, and unerring recitude, the properties and powers with which the materials of our globe were endowed ages ago still achieve their wondrous work-a work which is at once a

history, a prophecy, a revelation, a religion.

E.—It seems as though all faculties united in the ultimal truth which their most perfect exercise can attain; the poet is unconsciously true to the philosophy of the profoundest science; and the most illustrious for wisdom in physical knowledge rise above and through all petty detail into those grand generalizations in which true poetry is so amply found.

L.—We live in an atmosphere of truth and beauty; each one separates and sesimilates what he is able. Very similar is the process of the vegetation around us. That distant forest with its ancient oaks, those luxuriant fields with their ripenwith its abcient care, those laxurant needs with their ripen-ing crops, whence do they derive a large part of their solid matter. It is the air floating around them, which brings in the subtlest and most invisible form, the supply of carbon which the delicate apparatus of organic life is able to seize, and with it upbuild the stately tree or the nutritious grain. Other elements are there too, borne by every wind to plants ready to take their part in the wonderful process by which gaseous matter is condensed and arranged into the materials of bich the human form is made. What more wonderful there in atories of magical power than the creation of soli palaces out of thin floating clouds; and yet every momen nature is condensing the transparent air into the most enduring structures. The decay of animal and vegetable bodies the outpourings of volcanic vapor are continually adding to the treasures of the atmosphere. The tendency of gases to mix most intimately, the course of rivers, the melting enow, the ebb and flow of tides, the action of electric currents, all help to mingle the varied elements of which the air consists; so that every where organic life finds appropriate nutrim and means of growth; for not only does the air contain sub stances needful for the development of plants, but its action upon light, heat, and electricity makes it the vehicle by which. apon light, heat, and electricity makes it the vehicle by which, not food alone, but the stimulus and power to use it are at

E.—And over all it throws the magic of color and serial perspective, which, like a descent of tongues, makes inanie nature even when most silent so truly eloquent. L—Such, then, is a small part of what we owe to the air, such a few of the sublime views of nature's operations which a stender ray of science enables us to behold. If we carry our minds back to the fabled beginning of human wisdom, science first came from the stars, and it has never failed to bear appropriate minds far beyond and above their sphery chime. Noble beyond conception is its mission in the world? To subdue physical elements, to make the mightiest power of nature the minister of human will, to teach man what are the great realities of existence, to make all physical nature but a transparent veil through which be can discern the sublime workings of spiritual beings—this is a part of what it is destined to accomplish, and part of which it is now doing, and in the past has done. It is with such an appreciation of the work before him that a man of science should commence and sustain his career. In so doing, he may meet with little honor in an age when coarse and vulgar interests are often esteemed above the noblest truth; but he will have been true to himself and true to that majestic Being whose works he is endeavoring to expound, and a reward will not be wanting surpassing that which all the dwellers in low grovelling desires combined could give.

E.—Would that science were always taught in such a spirit. I cannot but believe that to those only who feel their devotion to nature's truth are great discoveries allowed. L .- Such, then, is a small part of what we owe to the air

E.—Would that science were always taught in such a spirit. I cannot but believe that to those only who feel their devotion to nature's truth are great discoveries allowed.

L.—And the history of science proves the correctness of such a view. Those whose names are a beacon, guiding the fifty-one.

The President: such a view. Those whose names are a beacon, guiding the pilgrims of truth, ever were such spirits. To many common minds are small discoveries of economical advantage made known; but to those only who realize, if only at intervals, E .- Great as have been the advances of physical science E.—Great as nave been the advances of physical science in these days, I believe they are nothing to what will take place when a higher tone of feeling prevails. Even the best are contaminated by a bad atmosphere. The most splendent gem cannot put forth its full lustre or exhibit the finest play

some foreign mines.

E.—Science should not be degraded by its subserving to the production of wealth, for wealth should be the means of achieving important good. Were the use of money known as well as its abuse, what benefits might it not confer!

L.—Men purchase that which they can understand. If a pig had the wealth of India, it would only buy a larger trough and more garbage to fill it. There is no text which needs are soften as then so to live that to leave it not disputable.

more enforce in the second sec now, when imagination exalts their vigor, and enlarges their sphere, the golden age of the future mingles its glories with the realities of the present.

E.—We must climb some mountain height in order to see

the land in which we live, and in the world of thought the same process is needful. Only by aspiration and ascension do we arrive at truth.

do we arrive at truth.

L.—And, "to climb the ascent of being," what assistance nature gives! Science with cloud-piercing knowledge, art with its deification of the beautiful, love with its firm and unyielding hold on the Eternal, all contribute their help. All history, experience, and hope incite to persevere, and promise to those true warriers who fight the fight of faith with courage and devotion that they shall conquer and inherit a land of thought surpassing in beauty the loveliest region of the East, and inhabit an abiding city grander than all the glories fabled

E.—A country and city of thought; for mind alone isternal, and thought most real.

We shall be gratified if this notice and extract shall in uce the reader to purchase this admirable book. P. S.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

N pursuance of law, I, MILLARD FILLMORE, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known that public sales will be held at the undermentioned land offices in the State of Arkansas, at the periods nentioned land offices in the St pereinafter designated, to wit :

At the Land Office at BATESVILLE, comm day, the first day of September next, for the disposal of the public lands situated within the undermentioned townships nd fractional townships, viz:

North of the base line and west of the fifth principal me Township two, of range three.

Township two, of range four. Fractional township fourteen, north of White river, of range

North of the base line and east of the fifth principal me ridian.

Township fifteen, of range two. Fractional townships eleven and twelve, of range six.

At the Land Office at CHAMPAGNOLE, commencing or Monday, the fifteenth day of September next, for the disposa of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, to

South of the base line and west of the fifth principal me ridian.

Townships eleven and fourteen, of range seventeen.

Township eleven, of range eighteen. At the Land Office at HELENA, commencing on Monda ne eighteenth day of August next, for the disposal of publi ands within the following named townships and parts of town

North of the base line and east of the fifth principal m

ridian.

Sections thirteen, twenty-three, twenty-four, and twenty-ive, east of the St. Francis river, in township three, of range Township nine, of range seven.

South of the base line and west of the fifth principal me ridian. Township four and part of an island in sections thirty-tw d thirty-three, in township thirteen, of range one. At the Land Office at LITTLE ROCK, com

Monday, the first day of September next, for the dispo the public lands in the following named tracts on and Cypress lake, viz : North of the base line and west of the fifth principal

ridian.

The south half of section eight, the south half of ten, fractional sections tourteen and filtern, the north half of seventeen the east half of twenty-one, twenty-two, the north half and southwest quarter of twenty-three, the northwest quarter of twenty-six, and the west half of the northeast quarter of twenty-seven, in township three, of range fourteen.

Lands appropriated by law for the use of schools, military and other purposes, together with "those swamp and overflowed lands made unfit thereby for cultivation," if any, which shall be selected by the State authorities before the days appointed for the commencement of the public sales respectively, under the set entitled "An act to enable the State of Arkansas and other States to reclaim the 'swamp lands' within their limits," approved September 28th, 1850s will be excluded from the sales. And no locations for land bounties heretofore granted by any law of Congress, for military services wendered. granted by any law of Congress, for military services rend

to the United States, will be permitted on any of the above mentioned lands, as provided by the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of Government," &c., approved 3d March, 1851.

The offering of the above mentioned lands will be commenced on the days appointed, and will proceed, in the order in which they are advertised, with all convenient dispatch, until the whole shall have been offered and the sales thus closed; but no sale shall be kent over these transports. no sale shall be kept open longer than two weeks, and no private entry of any of the lands will be admitted until after the

expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this sixth day of May, anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and

By the President : MILLARD FILLMORE. J. BUTTERFIELD, Commissione er of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS. Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any of e lands within the townships and parts of townships above to the sequired to establish the same to the astisfactor of the Register and Receiver of the proper Land Office. and making payment therefor, as soon as practicable after seeing this notice, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the lands embracing the tract laimed ; otherwise such claim will be forteited.

J. BUTTERFIELD,
may 13—13w Commissioner of the General Land Office. BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

N pursuance of law, I, MILLARD FILLMORE, Presi dent of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales will be held at the under-mentioned Land Offices in the State of IOWA, at the periods

reinafter designated, to wit : At the Land Office at IOWA CITY, commencing on Mor ay, the first day of September next, for the disposal of the ublic lands situated in the following named townships, viz: North of the base line and west of the fifth principal meri

dian.

Township seventy-nine, of range twenty nine. Townships seventy-nine and eighty, of range thirty. Townships seventy-nine and eighty, of range thirty-one. Townships seventy-nine, eighty, and eighty-one, of ran

Township eighty-one, of range thirty-three. At the Land Office at FAIRFIELD, commence day, the fifteenth day of September next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, to wit

North of the base line and west of the fifth principal meri

Township seventy, of range thirty.
Township seventy, of range thirty-two.
Township seventy, of range thirty-three.

At the Land Office at DUBUQUE, on Monday, the eighteenth day of August next, for the disposal of the following tracts, to wit:

By the President J. BUTTERFIELD, ner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS. Recommendation of the lands embracing the lands within the townships and parts of townships above enumerated, is required to establish the same to the astisfaction of the register and reserver of the proper land office, and make payment therefor as soon as practicable after seeing this notice, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the lands embracing the tract claimed; otherwise such claim will be forested.

J. BUTTERFIELD,

In pursuance of law, I, MILLARD FILLMORE, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known that public sales will be held at the undermentioned Land Offices in the State of Michigan at the per

At the Land Office at the SAUT STE MARIE, con on Monday, the eighteenth day of August next, for the dis-cosal of the public lands within the following named town-hips and fractional townships, to wit:

North of the base line and west of the principal meridian.

Fractional township forty-two, of range ten.
Fractional township forty-two, of range eleven.
Townships forty-two, forty-three, forty-four, and forty e, of range thirteen. Townships forty-four and forty-five, of range fourteen. Townships forty-two, forty-three, forty-four, and forty-

re, of range fifteen. Townships forty-four, forty-five, forty-six, and forty-seven range sixteen.
Townships forty-one, forty-two, forty-three, torty-four-orty-five, forty-six, and forty-seven, of range seventeen, Townships forty-two and forty-three, of range eighteen.

At the SAME PLACE, sommencing on Monday, the first lay of September next, for the disposal of the public lands within the following named townships and fractional town-hips, a large portion of which are situated in the copper and ron region of Lake Superior, viz:

North of the base line and west of the principal meridian. Fractional township thirty-eight and township forty, o

Ange twenty-eight.

Township forty, of range twenty-nine.

Fractional township sixty-seven, on "Isle Royale," ange thirty-two.

Fractional townships sixty-six and sixty-seven,

range thirty-two.

Fractional townships sixty-six and sixty-seven, on "Isle Royale," of range thirty-three.

Fractional townships sixty-six and sixty-seven, on "Isle Royale," of range thirty-four.

Fractional townships sixty-five and sixty-six, on "Isle Royale," of range thirty-five, and sixty-five, and sixty-five, on "Isle Royale," of runge thirty-six.

Fractional townships sixty-three, sixty-four, and sixty-five, on "Isle Royale," of runge thirty-seven.

Township fifty, and fractional townships sixty-three and sixty-four, on "Isle Royale," of range thirty-eight.

Township fifty, and fractional townships sixty-three and sixty-four, on "Isle Royale," of range thirty-nine.

Township forty-nine and fifty, and fractional sections thirty-three and thirty-four, in township fifty-two, of range forty.

Townships forty-nine, of range forty-one.

At the Land Office at IONIA, commencing on Monday, the eighteenth day of August next, for the disposal of the public lands situated within the undermentioned townships, viz:

North of the base line and west of the principal meridian.

Townships thirty-one and thirty-two, of range three.

Townships thirty-one and thirty-two, of range five.

At the Land Office at GENESSEE, commencing on Monday, the disposal of the disposal of

At the Land Office at GENESSEE, commencing on Mon lay, the eighth day of September next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, to wit: North of the base line and west of the principal meridian Townships thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, and thirty four, of range one. Townships thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, and thirty-

North of the base line and east of the principal meridian.
Townships' thirty-one, thirty-two, and thirty-three, of ange one.

Townships thirty-one and thirty-two, of range two.

At the SAME PLACE, commencing on Monday, the twenty-second day of September next, for the disposal of the following described tracts, situated in the former Chippewa reservations, to be sold for the benefit of said tribe of Indians at not less than two dollars and fifty cents per acre, as provided by the set approved June 17th, 1844, entitled "An act explanatory of the treaty made with the Chippewa Indians at Saganaw, the third day of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight," viz:

North of the base line and east of the principal meridian. Parts of sections thirty-one and thirty-two, in township six,

Parts of sections thirty-one and thirty-two, in township six, of range four.

Fractional sections four and five, in township eighteen, and sections thirty-one and thirty-two, in township nineteen, (all in the reserve on "Rifle river,") of range six.

Sections thirteen and twenty-tour, in township nineteen, of range six, and the south half and northwest quarter of section eighteen, and fractional section nineteen, in township nineteen, (all in the reserve on the "Augrais river,") of range seven.

At the Land Office at DETROIT, commencing on Monday, the eighth day of September next, for the disposal of the land, being parts of sections five, six, seven, and eight, in township five north, of range four, east of the principal meridian, in the former Chippewa reserve, to be sold for the benefit of said tribe of Indians at not less than two dollars and fifty cents per acre, as provided by the act of 17th Juae, 1844, above quoted.

At the Land Office at KALAMAZOO, commencing on Monday, the eighteenth day of August nert, for the disposal of the following named Islands, situated in Kalamazoo river, North of the base line and west of the principal meridian.
Islands Nos. 1 and 2, in section thirty-two, in township one,

of range eleven.

Island Nos. 1 and 2, in sections twenty-three and twenty-Island Nos. I and 2, in sections twenty-three and twenty-four, in township one, of range twelve.

Islands Nos. 1 and 2, in sections three and ten, in township one, and Islands numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, in sections twenty-one, twenty-eight, and thirty-three, in township two, of range

hirteen.

Islands Nos. 1 and 2, in sections thirteen, fourteen, twentyhree, and twenty-four, in township three, of range sixteen South of the base line and west of the principal meridian. Island in sections twenty-one and twenty-two, in township

two, of range ten.
Islands Nos. 1 to 13 inclusive, in sections three, four, ten, fifteen, twenty-two, twenty-seven, and thirty-four, in township one; and Islands Nos. 1, 2, 3, in sections three and ten, in

one; and Islands Nos. 1, 2, 3, in sections three and ten, in township two, of range eleven.

Lands appropriated by law for the use of schools, military, and other purposes, together with "those swamp and overflowed lands made unfit thereby for cultivation," if any, which shall be selected by the State authorities before the days appointed for the commencement of the public sales respectively, under the act entitled "An act to enable the State of Arkan-

under the act entitled "An act to enable the State of Arkansas and other States to reclaim the 'swamp lands' within their limits," approved September 28th, 1850, will be excluded from the sales. And no locations for land bounties heretofore granted by any law of Congress for military services rendered to the United States, will be permitted on any of the abovementioned lands, as provided by the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of government," &c., approved 3d March, 1851.

The offering of the above mentioned lands will be commenced on the days appointed, and will proceed in the order in which they are advertised, with all convenient dispatch, until the whole shall have been offered, and the sales thus closed, but no sale shall be kept open longer than two weeks, and no private entry of any of the lands will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington, this sixth day of May, Anno Domini, one thousand eight bundred and fifty-one.

By the President:

J. BUTTERFIELD,

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS, and to lessees, occupants, and permittees of Mineral Lands

and to lessees, occupants, and permittees of Mineral Lands.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any of the lands within the townships and parts of townships above enumerated, is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper Land Office, and make payment therefor as soon as practicable after seeing this notice, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the lands embracing the tract claimed; otherwise such claim will be forfeited:

And every person having the right under the act entitled "An act to establish a land office in the northern part of Michigan, and to provide for the sale of the mineral lands in the State of Michigan," approved 1st March, 1847, as lessees, occupants, or permittees, to enter to the extent of their leases or permits, any of the lands within the townships above enumerated, to be sold at the office at Saut Ste Marie, and who are entitled, under the act entitled "An act to reduce the minimum price of the mineral lands in the Lake Superior District in Michigan, and the Chippewa District in Wisconsin," approved 26th September, 1850, "to enter the land covered by their leases, occupancy, and permits respectively," at the minimum of \$1.25 per sere, or if covering more than one full section, entitled, "on the surrender of such lease or permit the proper land office. to nurchase if he shall select to do minimum of \$1.25 per acre, or if covering more than one full section, entitled, "on the surrender of such lease or permit at the proper land office, to purchase, if he shall elect to do so, one full section" at the rate of \$2.50 per acre, is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the register and receiver at Saut Ste Marie, and make payment therefor, as soon as practicable after seeing this notice, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the lands embracing the tract claimed; otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

J. BUTTERFIELD,

ed. J. BUTTERFIELD, Commissioner of the General Land Office. THE COUNTESS OF RUDOLSTADT, by George Sand, being a Sequel to Consuelo, three volumes in one,

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the darkest gloom are some rays of light emanating from a higher life, like the phosphorescence which streams from the plants which grow on the roofs and irradiate the dark walls of some foreign mines.

In pursuance of law, I, MILLARD FILLMORE, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known that public sales will be held at the understand make known, that a public sale will be held at the Land In pursuance of law, I, MILLARD FILLMORE, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known, that a public sale will be held at the Land Office at STILLWATER, in the Territory of Minnesota, commencing on Monday, the eighteenth day of August next, for the disposal of the public lands within the following named townships and fractional townships, to wit:

North of the base line and west of the fourth principal Fractional township thirty-four, on the right bank of the St. Croix river, of range sighteen.

Fractional townships thirty-three, thirty-four, thirty-five, and thirty-six, on the right bank of the St. Croix river, of

range nineteen.

Fractional townships twenty-six, twenty-seven, and twenty-eight, on the right bank of the Lake St. Croix; townships thirty-three, thirty-four, and thirty-five, and fractional township thirty-six, on the right bank of the St. Croix river, of ange twenty.

Townships thirty-three, thirty-four, thirty-five, and thirty-

Townships thirty-three, thirty-four, thirty-five, and thirty-six, of range twenty-one.

Fractional townships thirty-one and thirty-two, on the left bank of the Mississippi river, of range twenty-five.

Fractional townships thirty-two and thirty-three, on the left bank of the Mississippi river, of range twenty-six.

Fractional townships thirty-two and thirty-three, on the left bank of the Mississippi river, of range twenty-seven.

Fractional townships thirty-two and thirty-free, on the left bank of the Mississippi river, of range twenty-sight.

Fractional townships thirty-three and thirty-four, on the left bank of the Mississippi river, of range twenty-nine.

Fractional townships thirty-four and thirty-five, on the left bank of the Mississippi river, of range thirty.

Fractional townships thirty-five, thirty-six, and thirty-seven, on the left bank of the Mississippi river, of range thirty-one.

seven, on the left bank of the Mississippi river, of range thirty-one.

Land appropriated by law for the use of schools, military and other purposes, will be excluded from the sales, and no locations for land bounties heretofore granted by any law of Congress, for military services rendered to the United States, will be per mitted on any of the above-mentioned lands, as provided by the act entitled "An set making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of Government," &c., approved 3d March, 1851.

The offering of the above-mentioned lands will be commenced on the day appointed, and will proceed in the order in which they are advertised with all convenient dispatch, until the whole shall have been offered, and the sale thus closed; but the sale shall not be kept open longer than two weeks, and no private entry of any of the lands will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand this sixth day of May, Anno Domini

Given under my hand this sixth day of May, Anno Domini ne thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.

MILLARD FILLMORE. By the President :

mer of the General Land Office NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS, And to Lessees, Occupants, and Permittees of Mineral

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any of the lands within the townships and fractional townships above enumerated, is required to establish the same to the satisfac-tion of the register and receiver at Stillwater, and make pay-

enumerated, is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the register and receiver at Stillwater, and make payment therefor as soon as practicable after seeing this notice, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the lands embracing the tract claimed; otherwise such claim will be foreleted. And,

Every person having the right under the act entitled "An act to create an additional Land District in the Territory of Wisconsin, and for other purposes," approved 3d March, 1847, as lessees, occupants, or permittees, to enter to the extent of their leases, or permits, any of the lands within the townships and tractional townships above enumerated, and who are entitled under the act entitled "An act to reduce the minimum price of the mineral lands in the Lake Superior District in Michigan, and the Chippews District in Wisconsin," approved 26th September, 1850, "to enter the land covered by their leases, occupancy and permits respectively," at the minimum price of \$1.25 per acre, or if covering more than one full section, antitled "on the surrender of such lease or permit at the proper land office, to purchase, if he shall elect to do so, one full section," at the rate of \$2.50 per acre, is required to establish the same to the astisfaction of the register and receiver at Stillwater, and make payment therefor as soon as practicable after seeing this notice, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the lands embracing the tract claimed; otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

J. BUTTERFIELD,

may 13—13w Commissioner of the General Land Office. will be forfeited.

J. BUTTERFIELD,
may 13—13w Commissioner of the General Land Office.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. IN pursuance of law, I, MILLARD FILLMORE, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known that public sales will be held at the undermentioned Land Offices in the State of MISSOURI, at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit:

At the Land Office at JACKSON, commencing on Monday, the first day of September next, for the disposal of the public lands situated within the following named townships, viz: North of the base line and west of the fifth principal meridian.

Townships twenty-seven, twenty-eight, and twenty-nine, on and near Current river, of range three.

Townships twenty-seven, twenty-eight, and twenty-nine, on and near Current river, of range four. and near Current river, of range four. Township twenty-eight, on a branch of Current river, of

ange five. Townships twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-eight, and twenty-nine, of range eight.

Townships twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-eight, and twenty-nine, of range nine.

Fractional township twenty-one, and townships twenty-two. twenty-nise, of range nine.
Fractional township twenty-one, and townships twenty-two
twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, and twenty-six, of

At the SAME PLACE, commencing on Monday, the fif-teenth day of September next, for the disposal of the public lands within the following named townships and parts of town-North of the base line and east of the fifth principal

meridian. Township twenty-two, of range two. Fractional townships twenty-one and twenty-two, and townhip twenty-five, of range three. Township twenty-two, of range four.

Townships twenty-two and twenty-three, of range five.

Practional township sixteen, and townships twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, and tweny-seven, of range six.

Fractional townships sixteen and seventeen, and township twenty-two, of range seven.

Fractional townships sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, and twenty-one, townships twenty-two and twenty-three; and sections three to ten inclusive, seventeen to twenty-one inclusive, and twenty-nine to thirty-two inclusive, in township twenty-six,

twenty-nine to thirty-two inclusive, in township twenty-six, of range eight.

Township nineteen (except fractional sections thirty-one to-thirty-six inclusive,) fractional township twenty and fractional township twenty-one, (except sections one, twelve, thirteen, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, thirty-four, thirty-four, twenty-six, lof range nine.

The northwest fraction of section six, in township nineteen, and fractional township twenty, of range tea.

Sections one to twelve inclusive, the north balf of thirteen, fourteen to twenty-one inclusive, and twenty-eight to thirty-three inclusive, in township eighteen; sections three to ten inclusive, in township nineteen; and sections thirteen, fourteen, the south half of twenty-twenty, except, and thirty-four to thirty-six inclusive, in township twenty, of range twelve.

The part east of "Little River Overflow," of township twenty-three, of range thirteen.

twenty-three, of range thirteen.

Section six, (except the northeast quarter,) and sections seven, eighteen, nineteen, thirty, and thirty-one, east of "Little River Overflow," in township twenty-four, of range four-At the Land Office at SPRINGFIELD, com

Monday, the eighteenth day of August next, for the dis f the public lands situated within the following named ional townships, to wit: North of the base line and west of the fifth principal

Township twenty-two, of range twenty-two.

Township twenty-two, of range twenty-three.

Fractions of sections twenty-five, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four, thirty-five, and thirty-six, south of the old State Line, in township twenty-one, of range twenty-

thirty-three, thirty-four, thirty-five, and thirty-six, south of the old State Line, in township twenty-one, of range twenty-eight.

Fractional township twenty-one, adjacent to the State Line, of ranges twenty-seven, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, and thirty-four.

Lands appropriated by law for the use of schools, military, and other purposes, together with "those swamp and overflowed lands made unfit thereby for cultivation," if any, which shall be selected by the State authorities before the days appointed for the commencement of the public sales respectively, under the act entitled "An act to enable the State of Arkanssa and other States to reclaim the 'swamp lands' within their-limits, approved September 23, 1850, will be excluded from the sales. And no locations for land bounties heretofore granted by any law of Congress, for military services rendered to the United States, will be permitted on any of the above mentioned lands, as provided by the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of Government," &c., approved 3d March, 1851.

The offering of the above mentioned lands will be commenced on the days appointed, and will proceed in the order in which they are advertised with all convenient dispatch, until the whole shall have been offered, and the sales thus closed; but no sale shall be kept open longer than two weeks, and no private entry of any of the lands will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this sixth day of May, anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.

By the President:

MILLARD FILLMORE.

By the President : MILLARD FILLMORE. J. BUTTERFIELD,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS. Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any of the lands within the townships and parts of townships above enumerated is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper Land Office, and make payment therefor as soon as practicable after socing this notice, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the lands embracing the tract claimed; otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

J. BUTTERFIELD.

J. BUTTERFIELD,
may 13—13w Commissioner of the General Land Office